AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (currently amended) A sensor for authenticity identification of ~~luminescent identification features~~ a luminescent identification feature on ~~documents~~ a document comprising:

a beam source and a focusing optics for illuminating~~, in which~~ the identification feature ~~is illuminated~~ with a focused beam at a wavelength in the form of~~with~~ an excitation wavelength to optically excite at least a subregion of the identification feature and wherein the identification feature may respond in an optical response signal at a same or different wavelength in the form of a~~, with the~~ response wavelength~~, being detected and evaluated by~~

a radiation receiver for detecting and evaluating the response wavelength,

~~wherein a~~ wherein the focused beam ~~(31, 32), which~~ is emitted from ~~a~~ the beam source ~~(1),~~ and is converted by focusing optics ~~(2, 3)~~ in such a manner that a scanning bar~~, which is~~ approximately in the form of a ~~line,~~ line is projected on the surface of the ~~object (5)~~document ~~to be investigated and optically excites at least a subregion of the identification feature (21) which is arranged on the object (5)~~ and having a detection optics and an evaluation unit~~, and~~

wherein the optical response signal ~~from the identification feature~~ is passed via detection optics ~~(9, 9', 10)~~ to ~~an~~ the evaluation unit ~~(11)~~ which evaluates ~~this~~ the optical response signal, and

wherein the sensor is ~~manually~~ a manually controlled sensor, the beam source is formed as a laser, and the focusing optics has a lineoptics comprising a cylindrical lens,

wherein the focused beam is a laser focused beam, which is produced by the laser passed through the lineoptics and is imaged differently in the X-direction and Y-direction on the document.

2. (currently amended) The sensor as claimed in claim 1, **wherein** the sensor has a head surface and a proximity identification, which switches on a laser ~~(laser diode 1)~~ only when the ~~object (5)~~document ~~to be investigated~~ is located closely in front of and touching an outlet window ~~(7)~~ in the head surface ~~(26, 27) of the sensor~~.

3. (original) The sensor as claimed in claim 2, **wherein** the proximity identification operates without making contact.

4. (currently amended) The sensor as claimed in claim 2 or 3, **wherein** the proximity identification reacts to diffuse reflection on the surface of the ~~object (5)~~document.

5. (currently amended) The sensor as claimed in claim 2, **wherein** the proximity identification operates by touching the ~~object (5)~~document.

6. (currently amended) The sensor as claimed in ~~one of claims 2 to 4~~claim 2, **wherein**, in addition to the proximity identification, a manually operated pushbutton ~~(15)~~ is provided, which is coupled ~~in an AND circuit~~ to the proximity identification or whose previous operation is a prior condition for activation of the laser after identification of the proximity within a short time window.

7. (currently amended) A sensor as claimed in claim 1, wherein the response wavelength is~~for authenticity identification of luminescent identification features on documents, in which the identification feature (21) is illuminated with an excitation wavelength and may respond at~~ a shorter, longer or equal wavelength compared to the excitation wavelength~~, with the response wavelength being detected and evaluated by a radiation receiver, **wherein** the focused beam (32, 33) which is produced on the object (5) is produced by at least one laser source (1) which passes through line optics (2, 3)~~.

8. (canceled)

9. (currently amended) The sensor as claimed in ~~claim 7~~claim 1, **wherein** the focusing in the X-plane and Y-plane is produced at a different height above the ~~object (5)~~document.

10. (currently amended) The sensor as claimed in ~~one of claims 7 to 9~~claim 7, **wherein** the largest angles of the focused beams in the X-plane or Y-plane reach an angle of more than +/-10° to the optical axis.

11. (currently amended) The sensor as claimed in ~~one of claims 1 to 10~~claim 30, **wherein** the external light identification is integrated in ~~the~~ a reception path of the authenticity identification of the identification feature ~~(21)~~.

12. (currently amended) The sensor as claimed in ~~one of claims 1 to 10~~claim 3, **wherein** ~~the~~ an external light identification, which obviates switching on of the laser when external light or ambient light is being received by the external light identification, is integrated in the arrangement for proximity identification without making contact.

13. (currently amended) The sensor as claimed in ~~one of claims 1 to 12~~claim 1, **wherein** the ~~handheld sensor can be~~ laser is classified in laser class 3A.

14. (currently amended) The sensor as claimed in ~~one of claims 1 to 13~~claim 1, **wherein** the laser is pulsed.

15. (currently amended) The sensor as claimed in ~~one of claims 1 to 14~~claim 1, **wherein** the ~~sensor has~~ detection optics is a wide-aperture receiving optics with an aperture ratio of virtually 1 or less.

16. (currently amended) ~~An identification feature for detection using the~~ The sensor as claimed in ~~one of claims 1 to 15~~claim 14, wherein, in order to identify the identification feature ~~(21)~~ on a document, the ~~signet is equipped at least in subregions with a pigment which can be detected using~~sensor is adapted to use the up-conversion effect, wherein the excitation wavelength is longer than the response wavelength.

17. (currently amended) The ~~identification feature for identification using the~~ sensor as claimed in ~~one of claims 1 to 16~~claim 14, **wherein** in order to identify the identification feature ~~(21)~~on a document, the ~~which is in the form of a fluorescent identification feature, can be detected using~~ sensor is adapted to use the down-conversion effect, wherein the response wavelength is longer than the excitation wavelength.

18. (currently amended) The ~~identification feature for detection using the~~ sensor as claimed in ~~one of claims 1 to 17~~claim 14, **wherein** in order to identify the ~~form of a fluorescent~~ identification feature on a document, the sensor is adapted to use the fluorescence effect, wherein the excitation wavelength is ~~is excited at a specific wavelength, and responds at~~ the same wavelength as the response wavelength.

19. (currently amended) The ~~identification feature for detection using the~~ sensor as claimed in ~~one of claims 1 to 18~~claim 18, **wherein** ~~the emission wavelength of the identification feature has the same wavelength as the excitation wave, and wherein the~~a pulse response is delayed in time with respect to ~~the~~ an excitation pulse.

20. (canceled)

21. (new) The sensor as claimed in claim 1, wherein the laser is formed as a laser diode.

22. (new) The sensor as claimed in claim 1, wherein the evaluation unit is formed as a receiving element.

23. (new) The sensor as claimed in claim 22, wherein the receiving element is formed as a photodiode or an avalanche photodiode or a photomultiplier.

24. (new) The sensor as claimed in claim 1, wherein the cylindrical lens is a focusing cylindrical lens.

25. (new) The sensor as claimed in claim 1, wherein the cylindrical lens is a divergent cylindrical lens.

26. (new) The sensor as claimed in claim 1, wherein the cylindrical lens has a aspherical, conical surface.

27. (new) The sensor as claimed in claim 1, wherein the lineoptics comprises defractive optical elements or a Fresnel lens or a sinusoidal surface.

28. (new) The sensor as claimed in claim 1, wherein the lineoptics comprises a convergent lens.

29. (new) The sensor as claimed in claim 9, wherein the laser focused beam is focused directly on the document in the X-plane.

30. (new) The sensor as claimed in claim 1, wherein an external light identification is provided which obviates switching on of the laser when external light or ambient light is being received by the external light identification.

31. (new) The sensor as claimed in claim 22, wherein the receiving element (11) provides an external light identification, which obviates switching on of the laser when external light or ambient light is being received by the external light identification.

32. (new) The sensor as claimed in claim 14, wherein the laser has a pulse repetition frequency and a high-pass, low-pass or bandpass filter is provided in a receiver electronics, which pass only the pulse repetition frequency of the laser.

33. (new) The sensor as claimed in claim 14, wherein the response signal is averaged over a number of laser pulses.

34. (new) The sensor as claimed in claim 1, wherein optical filters pass only a desired wavelength of the response signal.

35. (new) The sensor as claimed in claim 1 wherein the sensor has a housing and one or more batteries are arranged in the housing.